be great an seil. Without, indeed, examining too closely I that has always been the doctrine of the Catholic Church, we applied the "ardent yows" formed by Mirr. Dupanloup, "that this severe slavery should at length cease on the entire surface of the Christian world."

The Bishop of Orleans does not confine his hopes to the liberation of negroes in America; but in noble language he exclaims in terminating:—

abbration of negroes in America; but in noble language he exclaims in terminating:—

Alas! slaves are not the only people oppressed. There are countries even in Europe, for these is an Island, there is a Poland, there is a Syrie, where oppression exists, under a Hifferent form, without heing a lesser evil. For myself, I shall never reasign myself to any evil; I deplore all, and wish that I were able to remry all; and, if my life is smilicipally long, with the grace of God I will conservate it entirely to contributing my weak share of effect and labor to clear ing, one to use, of those sources which desolute humanity. If I could act I would do so; if I could speak I would raise my voice; if an only pray, I will at least address my prayer to God.

We take note of these words, and the opportunity will not be lost of rocaling them to the notice of the bishop, if it were only for the benefit of the Romans.

American School Books in the Tuileries.

FHE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE TO BE TAUGHT FROM THE BOOKS OF OUR FUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[Paris (April 21) correspondence of the London Star.] It may be interesting to those who are disposed to agree in the opinions lately advanced in a letter written by Mr. Bright on American education, to hear that the Prince Imperial's school books are selected from those published by the grammar school committees of the United States. M. Vattmar was, I understand, asked what elementary books for children were best for educational purposes. I am told that he agreed with the earl governess at the Tulleries in giving the preference to American, and I know procured between twenty-five and thirty, many of which were translated into French for the special use of the Prince Imperial, who is taught his English lessons out of the others.

The Invasion of Mexico. PROGRESS AND OBJECT OF NAPOLEON'S POLICY.

Paris (April 20) correspondence of the London Herald.)

Pending the decision which it is generally expected
will soon be arrived at respecting the Roman question,
the political world are making themselves miserable
hour Mayle, Private research political world are making themselves miss that that ut Maxico. Private accounts received here state that intercourse between Admiral La Graviere and Genence is tinged with great acrimony. It is said that General has instructions to supersede the Admiral Commander-in-Chief, but I have no official confirma-

the General has instructions to supersede the Admiration of the statement.

As to the designs of France on Mexico, a paper by M. Michel Chevalier, in the last number of the Revae des Deux Monder, is looked upon as giving a positive clue to the intentions of the government. If M. Chevalier is well informed, it is very evident that, as far as Mexico is concerned, the French government is not inclined to let "I dare not wait upon I would." M. Chevalier plainly states that the object of France in sending out the expedition is to put down the government of adventurers, yelept the Mexican republic, to establish a monarchy and place on the throne that artificially created Arch-duke Maximilian. If the archduke should prove obdutate, no doubt some other candidate inight be found of a mate, no doubt some other candidate inight be found of a mate, no doubt some other candidate inight be found of a mate, no doubt some other candidate inight be found of a mate, no doubt some other candidate inight be found of a mate, no doubt some other candidate inight be found of a mate, no doubt some other candidate inight be found of a mate, no doubt some other candidate inight be found of a mate, no doubt some other candidate inight be found of a mate, no doubt some other candidate inight be found of a mate in the tender of the material will have nothing to do with this little bit of king-making, and hopes that Spain will withdraw from the "little game."

Imperial Fashions in France.

Imperial Fashions in France.

BUGENIE's GRAND COUP D'ETAT IN A PETTICOAT.

[From the London Heraid, April 23.]

The Empress has just adopted a new style of petticoat, which is the despair of nearly all the women of moderate fortune who are ambitious of bearing on their persons the latest novelty that is to be found at the celebrated modistes of Paris. Her imperial Majesty is not ambitious to popularize the agreements of the toilstte. She detests sverything that is; commen, and lately begged of her tirewoman to invent something in the shape of a petticoat that could not be worn by every bourgeois. That marvellous garment has been at last brought out. It does not altogether supersede crinoline, but greatly circumscribes it, and its peculiar virtue is that, get it up in the cheapest manner, it must be as dear as seven or eight ordinary pt.ticoats, and cannot possibly be washed and smoothed for less than as many francs. Feticoats are a very sacred subject, and in any case difficult things to treat of; but the jugon Eugenic—that is a subject of serious disquietude to so many women—is particularly so. Nevertheless, as it is destined to limit that terrible bore—crunolins—to try and make public its peculiarities is a task that should be attempted. Encath a bail dress it produces an effect so charming as to call forth a torrent of the most flattering adjectives of which the French are apable. It certainly forms a graceful contrast when its warrer dances to the light skirts of some other lady seeming in contact with the stiffsteel bars of the cage she sarries about her.

seming in contact with the stiff steel bars of the cage she sarries about her.

This wonderful posticoat is said in most instances to be made of cambric muslim, so that washerwomen cannot stiffen it too much. Its circumference is it yards at the widest point, and it is covered by nine Hongces of still greater circumference. The lowest of these founces is yail accounts a mere frill; the second, a few "aches longer and considerably wider, completely covers the first; the third does the same to the second, and so entitle the great flounce falls completely over the other wildless of the same great flounce falls completely over the other wildless of the same great flounce falls completely over the other wildless of the content of the longer and the same to the second, and so entitle the great flounce falls completely over the other wildless of the longer and the content of the longer and the course one in addition be meanly covered with the embroidery done by the women of the longer. This invention also sate its face against the sewing flackine, as nearly every part of it must be sewing flackine, as nearly every part of it must be shaden of work by the increased demand for machine sewing, which is not yet capable of effecting hem stitching or embroidery hem setticons is thus calculated to be at

or embroidery.

The Empress' new petticoat is thus calculated to be at the same time a very exclusive institution, and one that will give as much employment to the poor needlewomen as the new streets and boulevards do to the blouses.

Fashions for April.

[From Le Foliet.]

The material just how the most in vogue is foulard. It is not exactly the same in texture as that so much worn many years since, but has more the consistency of taffetas, and is remarkably adapted as a ground for various designs. The most recherche are those with a black or dark milk mixed flowers or prabequies, as a patdesigns. The most received are these with a order of abground, with mixed flowers or arabesques, as a pattern. Pekins, in all thades, black stripes on a blue ground, violet de Parme, brown, violet, &c., are also ground, violet de Parme, brown, violet, &c., are also ground, violet de Parme, brown, water suitable dresses ch liked; and, with trimming, make suitable dresses morning visits, or even for dinner. Irish poplin is triy as much in favor as foodard. Taffetas glace, ornanted with lace in grecques, or lozenge form, or with aquets, stars, or spote upon it, is better adapted for red dressy occasions. We proceed to give a list of a ricty of toilets. An Irish poplin, very light drab, the little chine spots of an azure blue. The bottom of the skirt trimmed with nine rows of plaited letter, the same roler as the spots, about an taffetas, the same color as the spots, about as such and a half in width, and placed at moderate dis High body, opened slightly in front, with small trimmed with a triple plaiting; the same kind of revers, trimmed with a triple platting; the same kind of frimming also on a ceinture duchesse, which is tied at the aide. Sleeve made of one puff, headed by a jockey; and, at the bottom, a revers monequetaire, cut up at the back, and trimmed to match. A very light foulard, with little mauve and white crossbars. The bottom of the skirt trimmed with two rows of ruched coquilles of plain mauve talletas, each coquille thick in the middle, and tapering to a point at each end. High body, buttoned up, trimmed with small coquilles nut on in Spring fashbon. plain mauve tailetas, each coquille thick in the middle, and tapering to a point at each end. High body, buttoned up, trimmed with small coquilles put on in Swiss fashion—a style of ornament very much used this spring. Straight eleve, just easy, trimmed at the bottom with coquilles, eliminishing in size as they are carried up the seam as high as the cibow. A back taifetas robe, the body trimmed with plisses of ribbon, put on in Vis, one in the other, getting smaller in size as they approach the wast, and then widening as they form a tablier down the front of the skirt. Those plisses are of black taifetas, edged with a very narrow green edging, put on with a bias of velvet of the same color. Sleeves formed by four buillons, trimmed with a small revers. This dress is made a la Gabrielle. A dress of light green poplin, trimmed round the bottom with three narrow flounces of black velvet ribbon; fichu, trimmed to match; very simple sleeve, just three large plaits at the bend of the arm ferming the elbow, with a flat piece placed up the seam, and orming a jockey and revers, trimmed with velvet frills. A black alpaca, with a wide flounce, which is trimmed at the bottom with three narrow flounces, and headed with two more. The body is barred across the front with rows of frills, the highest just at the top one carried up to the body. A long sash in alpaca, trimmed round with a taifetas. Four quilled flounces, trimmed with a greeque of velvet of the same color, bound with black or white. The body and sleeves with revers, also trimmed with a greeque of velvet of the same color, bound with a tair.

ner dress of azure blue, embroidered with white A namer cross or azure blue, embroidered with white ellk. White lace doubses, alternating with flounces of the same unterial as the dress, and edged with black and white lace. Very short sleeves, with boulllounce of talls, lightly drawn up beneath. Coffure, composed of a wide bow of blue veivet, having an ornament of pearls and diamonds in the centro; a blue feather placed horizon-tally upon a bandeau, joining the front and back hair together.

tally upon a bandeau, joining the front and back hair together.

The following is a description of a ball dress worn by the Empress:—A robe of white tuile, covered with trimmings up to the knee, looking like a veritable cloud, with diamonds scattered all over it. The such was not worn round the waist, but as a scarf; the lower part of the body was of sky blue, with wide points before and behind, and covered with diamonds. Bue velvet bows were placed on the shoulders, with agraftes of diamonds. The necklace was of diamonds, upon blue velvet, rather close round the threat. The coffure was a bow of black velvet, upon which were diamond wheat ears; at the side, leaves round the threat. The confure was a bow of black velvet, upon which were diamond wheat ears; at the side, leaves of the same color as the bow, forming a half wrenth; in the midst of these leaves were numerous diamond pendants, which produced a charming and brilliant enect. Some curis descended from the back har, which was fastened by a comb with diamonds, forming a diadem. Diamonds, on velvet of a light shade, hat not been seen before, but the effect produced was very heartful. before, but the effect produced was very beautiful. The sash worn as a scarf is called caintare bayaders. It is very narrow, draped at the back of the body, and tied n a bow at the front. It is quite a novelty, and, when made to suit the dress it trims, is very pretty. Another dress, worn by a lady of rank at a full dress dinner party, was of white satin, trimmed up to the kness with bows satin in bouilforms of taile. Or the centre of the body was a large, magnificant ornament of turquoises and pearls, with pear shaped pendants alternately of diamonds and turquoises. The colifure, a half wreath moderately elevated in front, was of turquoises blue flowers, without leaves or buds; these flowers seemed made of featners, and here and there a star of diamonds shone among them. Of the cloaks and mastles now shown, we will give a rew models. One was of black taffets, and the hollow plaits formed at the waist were held togother under stars of passementerie. A round pelerine, tather long, richly embroidered, as also the front of the assaque and the wide slowers, which were a graceful modification of the slowers a la jure. Another, was long, and wide as a burnous, but not forming any hood. It was made in three plaits round the throut, held together at the top by a rich agrafte of passementerie, and was trimned round with several rows of brank. A scarf-mantle of black taffets, frimmet round with a ruche, chicoree serving as a heading to a flounce of guipure or tuffetas, about six inches wide. A fourth was a mantle of taffetas, such source of gipure, leaded with a rich embroidery. This mantle has a kind of small hood, formed by two rows of guipure, sewed together, and, at the back, a bow of taffetas, cup

broidered and trimmed with narrow guipure. This might be made with a taffetas flounce, instead of one of guipure, and, although more simple, it would lose none of its stylishness.

sames, issues, issues,

them.

The hair is no longer dressed so low at the back; the platts and curls are much more raised. This change has been inevitable with the hair waved, and the pourts placed in front; the profile of the colffure was too long with the hair dressed low behind; this change is, therefore, one of good taste, and will not fail to be adopted.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURG.

The Recaptured Ship Emilie St. Pierre.

How the American Prize Crew were Made Prisoners.

STATEMENT OF THE ENGLISH CAPTAIN

A Number of British Steamers Preparing to Run Into Charleston.

"Bull Run" Russell's Account of his Retreat from America.

His Alleged Popularity with General McClellan and the Rebels, and his Credit as a War Historian.

A FRENCH SQUADRON FOR NAPLES.

THE WAR IN TURKEY. &c .. ac.,

The screw steamer Edinburg, Captain Mirehouse, which sailed from Liverpool at three o'clock on the afternoon o he 23d and from Queenstown on the 24th uit., arrived here at half-past seven last evening.

The Edinburg brings are hundred and ninety-three

The news by the Edinburg is one day later than that brought by the Hammonia.

Lord Palmerston opened an art exhibition at Romney.

Mr. Beresford Hope, M. P., had written to the London Times, suggesting the formation of a committee of the principal manufacturers and other traders in Lancashire to receive and distribute subscriptions for the unem-

Mr. Darlington, Honorary Secretary of the Wigan Relief fund, announces in the London Times that a meeting of this character would be held in London on the 30th ult. A private letter from Australia mentions that Pullinger ship Lircilles on his passage out.

The Vienna journals of the 23d ultimo announce that preparatory measures are being taken at the Ministry of War for effecting an important reduction in the Austrian

The Prussian semi-official Allegoviaine Zeitung of the 23d of April says the report of the resigna then of the present ministry, which is alleged to have taken place, or which is said to be expected, is a more invention.

Pays of this evening states that the Japanese ambassa dors will leave Paris on Monday next for London. A French squadron would leave Toulon on Saturday, the

26th of April, for Naples.

A despatch from Ragues of the 23d ultimo says: The Montenegrins having received reinforcements compelled Dervish Pasha to retire upon Gatzka. A insurrection had broken out at Gucco, in Albana. The Montenegrins have taken Medium, making prisoners of three hundred Bashi Bazouks. Zablizak has been blockaded.

On the authority of a private letter from Baltimore, to a firm in Liverpool, per China, it had been represented

that the federal forces had suffered a severe defeat at Yorktown; but the arrival of the Jura speedily dispelled

Thirty-six bishops (nearly one-half of the whole num. ber in France) have notified to the Minister of Public Worship their intention of repairing to Rome, in comons of the Pope. No impedime would be offered to them by the French government.

A petition, bearing 35,000 signatures, had been placed in the hands of the British Ambassador at Turin, im-

ploring the diplomatic assistance of England in securing the evacuation of Rome by the French troops

The United States frigate St. Louis was at Lisbon on the 17th ult.

The Constellation left there on the 13th ult. for Cadiz. The mail steamship Tagus, from Lisbon, at Southamp ton, had on board among her passengers seven of the petty officers and crew of the privateer Sumter, which

vessel still remained at Gibraltar at last accounts. The ship Eliza Bonsall had arrived at Liverpool, fro Nassau, with three thousand bales of cotton, the cotton having run the blockade in small vessels from

The steamship New York, from New York, on the 12th ult., arrived off Cowes on the morning of the 24th, en

route for Bremen.

The steamship Etna, from New York on the 12th, and Queenstown 23d ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 24th ult., at twenty minutes past eight A. M.

The steamer Jura arrived at Londonderry, on the norning of the 23d ult.

The Australusian takes the place of the China from

Liverpool for New York on the 26th of April. The Recentured Ship Emilie St. Pierre

The Recaptured Ship Emille St. Pierre.

STATEMENT OF THE ENGLISH CAPTAIN.

[From the Loudon Star, April 23,]

The following is the statement of the captain of the Emille St. Pierre, of the circumstances attendant on his recapture of his vessel after she had been taken by the American cruisor.—

He says that the moment he was aware of the intention of leaving him on board the Emille St. Pierre, he came to the determination that the vessel should not be taken to Philadelphia, and resolved that he would recapture her if practicable and bring her into a British port. He inquired of the cook and steward whether they would assist him in his efforts to take her. One of them at once consented to do so, but the other deliberated upon his conduct. Afterwards, however, he also agreed to assist the master. The captain turned over in his mind the best means of effecting his object, and soon ame to a conclusion as to the best course to be adopted in the emergency.

The prize master's mate was asleep in the cabin on the morning of the second day after the capture, and he described in the second day after the capture, and he described in the capture is a second day after the capture, and he described in the capture is a second day after the capture.

in the emergency.

The prize master's mate was saleep in the cabin on the morning of the second day after the capture, and he determined to secore him in the first instance. The cook and steward were armed, and were instructed by Captain Wilson of the course they were to adopt. Some cloth was thrown ever this officer's head, his arms were soured by Captain Wilson and irons placed upon his hands, and he was also prevented from creating any alarm by a gag being placed in his mouth.

Captain Wilson returned to the dook, and in a familiar manner inquired from the master of the prize crew, "Well, Stone, what is the position of the ship?" The officer replied that they were somewhere off Hatteras, and were about to change the course. The captain invited Lieutenant Stone into the cabin to prick upon the chart the vessel's position. Lieutenant Stone accompanied the captain into the cabin, the door was closed, and the cook and steward being also present, Captain Wilson drew a belaying pin—he did not take a pistol as he was anxious to prevent any noise being created—and demanded that Lieutenant Stone should quietly consent to a pair of irons being placed upon his hands. In the presence of such a force the officer was compelled to submit to being placed in irons, and also to a gag being inserted in his mouth.

The master prizeman being then eccured in the cabin, Captain Wilson returned on deck, where he met three of the prize crew, and one being a very powerful fellow he was doubtful as to bis treatment of these men, who were still, in common with the rest of the crew, in Ignorance of the prize crew, and one being a very powerful fellow he was doubtful as to bis treatment of these men, who were still, in common with the rest of the crew, in Ignorance of the prize crew, and one being a very powerful fellow he was doubtful as to bis treatment of these men, who were still, in common with the rest of the crew, in Ignorance of the prize crew, and one being a very powerful fellow he was doubtful as to bis treatment of these men,

was doubtful as to his treatment of these men, who were still, in common with the rest of the crew, in ignorance of the proceedings below. Captain Wilson's ready wit, however, econ suggested an expedient. He ordered them to go aft and get out of a scuttle a coil of rigging, of which Lieutenant Stone was represented as being in need. The three men, suspecting nothing, entered the scuttle; but as soon as they were within, the hatch was placed over the egress, and they were thus imprisoned. In the meantime the forecastle door had been fastened up, and in this manner the whole of the watch below was prevented from taking any part in the affray. Still the other men of the prize crew were unconscious of what was going forward; and the captain sent forward one of his men to ask whether they would assist in navigating the ship to a British port, as he was determined that also should not go to Philadelphia. One man consented to assist him others, who refused, were placed with the three men in the sentife.

After the men on decadated been disposed of in this

After the men on deal and been disposed of in this manner, the watch below were brought out of the forecastle one by one, and interrogated as to whether or not they would assist Capitalu Watco in navigating the vac.

Three consented in the whole to this course; but one of these was a sailor, the others being lands. In the course of a few days, however, two more he prizemen expressed their willingness to assist tain Wilson, but one of the men was afterwards contin consequence of violence.

Captain Wison, but one of the men was after a finet in consequence of violence.

With this slender crew Captain Wilson was compelled to navigate his ship to Liverpool, and in the course of the voyage encountered a furious gale, which broke the tiller; but in this emergency also the ingenuity of Captain Wilson was equal to the cocasion—the serious defect was remedied, and the vessel was safely brought to Liverpool.

A British Trading Fleet Fitting Out for Charleston.

The Liverpool Post, commenting on the recapture of the Emilie St. Pierre and the blockade of Charleston, says:—While writing in allusion to the Charleston blockade, we may mention that the screw steamship Hero, 906 tons, rocently employed in the Baltic trade, has been sold to a Liverpool house. She has left Hull for this port, and is intended for the trade between Liverpool and Charleston. The Hero is a very fast steamer, her hull and engines having been thoroughly overhauled.

hauled.

There is also in the Hull docks, undergoing an over hauling for a Liverpool house, the screw steamship Modern Greece, of about 700 tons. It is understood that this steamer, also being a fast vessel, is intended for the Charleston trade. Other Hull ships are mentioned in connection with similar enterprises.

Rebel Reports from Paris.

[Paris (April 19) correspondence of London Advertiser.]

It is reported to-day that the Emperor has informed Mr. Slidell that unless something decisive should settle the internecine dispute within the course of the next six months, France and England would feel bound to inter-

Hull Run Russell's Return to England. WHY PRESIDENT LINCOLN SENT HIM HOME—HIS POPU-LARITY WITH GENERAL M'CLELLAN AND THE ARMY

AS A HISTORIAN.
The London Times of the 24th of April says that its cor-spondence from the Army of the Potemac is for the esent suspended.

respondence from the Army of the Potemac is for the present suspended.

The President of the United States has formally decided that Mr. Russell shall be prevented from availing himself of the invitation of General McClellan to accompany the army. The fear of independent criticism is felt only by the federal government. The General and the troops were most desirous of carrying with them an historian whom the world would believe (?)

Mr. Russell would have been "received with joy in the Confederate camp—not as a partisan, but as an important witness; but it went have been difficult to escape the imputation that he had carried over with him information acquired while at the North. The Times adds that in order to avoid any suspicion of failure and in scrupulous regard for confidential trust, which is so important a duty of our profession, he returns to England.

Poland.

A military patrol had been insulted at Cracow, being assailed by the populace with stones. One soldier fired; but the rest, without the word of command being given, discharged their firearms in the air. No person was hurt. The cause of the disturbance was the arrest of a man for singing prohibited songs.

Manœuvring Steam Rams and Iron

Manocuvring Steam Rams and Iron-Cased Ships.

To THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.

Permit me again to refer to a subject which appears to have been almost entirely disregarded amid the all-absorbing topics of "guns and armor-ciad ships," although it is conceded by those to whom the fighting and management of them will be confided that it is not a whit less important. Of what comparative value are armor-clad ships, of whatever denomination, without the means of making rapid evolutions (especially in a confined space) so as either to avoid the blow of an adversary, or to inflict one with the greatest effect?

so as either to avoid the blow of an adversary, or to inflict one with the greatest effect?

Although many of our screw steamers do manœuvre well under favorable circumstances, there is not one that can be moved with cartainty in every direction, especially at "slow speed," and it will be at reduced speed, I apprehend, that an action would be fought. It is one thing to describe a circle in a "fair way," and another to turn a ship short round in action, or to back her with accuracy either to starboard or to port under all circumstances.

accuracy either to starboard or to port under all circumstances.

The position one of our present long screw ships would occupy when opposed to a shorter vessel, or even one of the same dimensions having the means of turning in her own length, may be familiarly likened to that of the galley in a punt race, in which the punt has invariably a very decided advantage.

A man-of-war, whether ram, cupola ship, or armor-clad rigate, must possess this qualification to be effective, otherwise a vessel of very inferior size and speed having it may inflict serious injury with comparative impunity, assuming her to be equally shot-pacef. The propelling and skelling power must also be protected, for that, after all, is the weak point, and will doubtless be the first assaulted wishing by ram or shot. The tremendous practice of the Armstving win Facorded in the Times of the Armstving win Facorded in the Times of the Armstving win Facorded in the Times of the armst wing win facorded in the Times of the star bip alloat, and it conveys a hint to have them protected (if possible, as, now fitted); if not, to have recourse to some chere expedient.

The finance we Mr. Nasmyth recommends in the Times of the 5th instant, viz:—to rush at the rudders and screws of the enemy's ships, so as to utterly disable—lief locomotive power, and then sweep round to gain due momentum and direction, and crush in the plated sides of the then comparatively helpless enemy. —might be readily accomplished, provided he can depend on executing it under all circumstances, and that his own propeller and rudder are safe; otherwise, in "sweeping round," they may be injured by his adversary or her

be readily accomplished, provided he can depend on ex-ecuting it under all circumstances, and that his own pro-polier and rudder are safe; otherwise, in "sweeping round," they may be injured by his adversary or her consorts. But suppose the enemy has his propolling and steering power protected, and also a means of turning twice to his once, the result may be very different from that anticipated by Mr. Naamyth. Now, there is reason to believe that this is no improbable position, for are not other maritime Powers seeking perfection with even greater eagerness than ourselves, and endeavoring to ac-complish by stratagem and skill that which, from our superior resources, they cannot hope to accomplish by force?

If "ramming" is to be the order of fighting (and it ochuryness), rapidity and certainty of be of still greater importance in rica and at Shoobutyness), rapidity and certainty of ma-fiduitying will be of still greater importance in these occan tournaments; for a ram, or, indeed, any other armor-plated ship possessing that quality, may often avoid the blow of an adversary, or, instead of receiving it at right angles (the only point at which it would be really effective), might be so turned on the instant as it receive it in an oblique or glancing direction, which would in a great measure, if not entirely, neutralize its effect, and, having thus diverted it, might turn on the passing ship and deliver a broadside into her stern, that would at such a distance stand a fair chance of crippling her screw and rudder (if not protected), or, at all events, doing her serious injury.

and rudder (if not protected), or, at all events, doing a serious injury.

Having already dwelt at great length in your colum (on the 6th of January last, "On Fouling the Serew' on the means by which such a power of steering and neuvring can alone be attained, I will not trespass for ther on your space than to record my conviction that single scrow steamer of the dimensions our war shi now assume can be manouvred with that precision a rapidity which is absolutely necessary, and that the peaced condition of both rudder and screw is a defect a magnitude of which will be felt when, perhaps, too it to remedy it. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, Thus. EDW. SYMONIS, Commander Royal Navy. LONDON, April 10, 1862.

The Will of a Wealthy Kentuckian

Indexes, April 10, 1862.

The Will of a Wealthy Kentuckian.

His Property And Beggests in England.

[From the London Post, March 22.]

The will of Mr. Alexander Buchanan Barret, merchant, of Kentucky, in the United States, was proved first in the Probate Court at Richmond, New York, in the 86th year of Independence, and now proved in London. The secutors are his brothers, Mr. John Henry Barret and Mr. William T. Barret, together with his son, Mr. Alexander Barret, the personalty in England being sworn under £120,000. This wealthy American died possessed of considerable landed estates, slaves, and other property in America. The will is a singular composition, and there are directions contained in it with which our knglish habits and feeling are not familiar. The terms are principally given in his own words. The testator, who had only reached the age of fifty, was a native of Virginia, and born in Louisa county, was twice married, baving by his first wife a son and a daughter, and has left a widow, who is provided for by marriage settlement, to whom he has bequeathed a legacy of £20,000, to enable her to take up har future residence in Ireland, to which country she has a preference, and that a liberal allowance is to be made to her annually "to live in the style of a lady." To his son he leaves his estate of Bon Harbour and White Farm, and to his daughter from the "fortune hunting crew." He has appointed his son and daughter residency legatese, and, in contemplation of their remaining in America, it is his wish that they should live together at Henderson, and also that his residence, The Pines, Staton Island, should be retained as a pleasure retreat for his children. He has left directions that his tomb should bear this policy to secure happiness both in time and eternity."

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.
THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.
LONDON, April 24—11 A. M.
Consols, money and account, 93% a 94; new three p

Consols, money and account, 93% a 94; shares were and 14 per cent lower than at opening; American, dul Canadian, no change.

LONDON, April 24—2:15 P. M.

Consols, money and account, 93% a 94; new three per cents 93%.

Consols, money and account, 83% avs; new three per cents, 23%.

The London Times of April 24, on America, says the advices yesterday indicate that the re-cet tablic has had no effect in creating a hope among the leading noises that a termination of the war was at hand. The shipment of gold is beginning to excite apprehension, and the importations had lately increased and the experts were diminishing, owing to the loss entailed by most of the recent consignments of grain to Europe. There was every prospect of their continuance on a considerable scale. Should such be the case, it would surrise an one to hear of a decree from Washington Irrogrees no one to hear of a decree from Washington Irrogrees no one to hear of a decree from Washington Irrogrees no one to hear of a decree from Washington Irrogrees and the contract of the contract of

condition of all kinds of business with army contracts is very bad.

Gold to the amount of £115,000, mostly Australian, was taxen to the Bank of England yesterday, making a total of £358,000 since last routen. There is still no demand whatever for gold for the Continent, and the whole of the recent arrivals from Australia and America will be sent into the Bank.

The London Times (city article) says:—The English funds opened steadily yesterday at the prices of the past week, and the market subsequently exhibited some animation, the final bargains being at an advance of 's percent. The railway market continues inactive but steady. Money was abundant in the discount market, and short loans on the Stock Exchange were offered at 1 per cent.

The London News (city article) says:—The funds yes

terday, after rising ½, experienced a slight relapse, but closed better-than on the previous day. There is still a great deficiency of business in the Stock Exchange. One of the mest inactive departments is that for English railway stocks. In the discount market good bills are taken, at the contract of the contract o

railway stocks. In the discount market good bills are taken at 23 per cent.

The Great Western Railway shows an increase of £847 in the week's traffic returns, and the Great Northern a decrease of £645.

The city article of the London Heralit says the probability of the immediate introduction of the Russian loan was strongly discussed yesterday afternoon in financial circles. The preliminaries are now said to be all but finally settled.

Liveneous April 24, 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 24, 1862. Breadstuffs quiet and steady Provisions very dull.

Provisions very dull.

The cotton market was very firm on the 23d of April.

Arm. 24.—Fair demand. No change in prices: sales probably about 1,000 bales. Imports—7,514; previously, 40,315 bales.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 24, 1862.

Business was resumed in Mincing lace markets yesteday, and the prices obtained were in nearly every istance the same as those current before the holidays.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PENINSULA

The Rebels in Strong Force at Wilhamsburg Under Joe Johnston.

SHARP CONFLICT WITH THE ENEMY

The Latest Despatches from Gen. McClellan.

Two Rebel Redouts Taken and Early's Brigade Repulsed with the Bayonet by General Hancock.

One Hundred and Fifty Prisoners Taken.

Severe Fighting by Hooker's Division, with Considerable Loss.

The Great Battle of the Rebellion Threatened at Williamsburg.

The Rebel Force Larger Than the Union Force.

OUR GUNBOATS AT WEST

The Capture and Destruction of Rebel Transports on York River.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FRANKLIN'S DIVISION.

Sketches from the Scene of Operations.

THE CRISIS OF THE REBELLION. &c.,

WASHINGTON, MAY 6, 1862. Official despatches received here indicate that the enemy are in large force and strongly intrenched near Williamsburg, and that they intend to dispute at that point the further passage of our army.

There had been some brisk fighting, in which General Hancock had taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's rebel brigade by a brilliant bayonet charge.

In this engagement General Hancock's forces are said o have killed two rebel colonels, two lieutenant colonels, and captured one colonel and one hundred and fifty prisoners.

General McClellan highly compliments General Han-

was not known; but it was supposed to be considerable n proportion to the extent of the engagement, as the fighting was very severe.

Despatch from General McClellan. BIVOUAC IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSHURG, MAY 5-10 P. M.

Hon, E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-After arranging for movements up York river, I was urgently sent for here. I find General Joe Johnston is front of me in strong force—probably greater a good dea than my own.

General Hancock has taken two redoubts and repuls Early's rebel brigade by a real charge with the bayone taking one colonel and a hundred and fifty prisoners, and killing at least two colonels and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the oxtreme.

I do not know our exact loss, but fear that General Hooker has lost considerably on our left. I learn from the prisoners taken that the rebels intend

disputing every step to Richmond. I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here while I resume the original plan.

My entire force is considerably inferior to that of th rebels, who will fight well; but I will doull I can with the force at my disposal. G. B. McCLELLAN.

Major General Commanding. ADVANCE NEAR WILLIAMSBURG May & Evening

When my despatch was sent last evening the indica tions were that our troops would occupy Williamsburg without much opposition. The first indications of the enemy's rear guard being

reinforced was the fact of their pressing our lines about eight o'clock in the morning, showing a determination to resist our advance. Sufficient reinforcements hadarrived during the night to enable our generals to act either on the defensive or offensive. About eight o'clock the enemy opened on our troops

posted on the left, composed of General Hooker's divi sion and other troops of General Heintselman's division. The action in this vicinity was very heavy at times The loss in killed and wounded is not known, but supposed to be considerable on both sides. The enemy was repulsed at all points.

General Peet's brigade, stationed to the right of General Hooker's, soon after became engaged. Here the firing was very heavy for about two hours, during which they handsomely repulsed the enemy in making of charge. Our loss here was about thirty killed and seventy five wounded.

A brilliant victory was achieved, about five c'clor in the afternoon, by General Hancock's brigade, assisted by Kennedy's and Wheeler's batteries. They had been ordered to the right to fee the enemy, and, if possible, to turn their left wing. Here they were met by General Early's brigade, on sixting of the Fifth North Carolina and Twenty-fourth and Thirty-eighth Virginia regiments, with a squadron o avairy, who advanced in line of battle. Our troops, was were quickly prepared to receive them, opened a heavy fire upon them, and the enemy advanced steadily to within two hundred yards, when General Bancock or. dered a charge with the bayonet, which was expended with the greatest courage.

The enemy's line broke-they became penic-stricker

and fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind. The rebels left upward of eighty dead and forty wounded. We also took nearly 200 of them prisoners Among their killed and wounded was the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth North Carolina regiment.

Our loss was seventeen killed and about forty wounded. Among the enemy's dead were the bodies of the Lieutenant Colonel and Major of the Twenty fourth Virginia regiment, together with several other officers. Their dead were buried by our troops, and their wounded cared for.

The conduct of Gen. Hancock and his brigade on this occasion has excited universal admiration. A standard of colors, belonging to the cavalry sugaged, was captured, and is now on its way to Washington.

When the news of Gen. Hancock's success becam known a shout went up from tens of thousands of Union throats, that made the country resound for miles around. Gen. Hancock remained during the night in the two works of the enemy.

General McClellan and staff arrived on the field at five o'clock, and immediately rode to the front, where his presence among the troops was most joyfully hailed. He

mmediately assumed command in person. The rain has poured in torrents all day. The troops suffer much from exposure, but none complain.

From information received from the prisoners taken the enemy will make a decisive stand at Williamsburg, reinforcements having been arriving all day, and General J. E. Johnston is in command.

Jeff. Davis was at Richmond at last accounts. The enemy's works are very formidable, and extend across the peninsula this side of Williamsburg.

This is a beautiful May morning. The operations of to-day are not yet known. The whole army is in good

Sketch of General Hancock.

Brigadier General Winfield Scott Hancock is a native Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed a cadet to West Point Military Academy in the year 1840. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1844, standing numb eighteen in his class—in which was Simon Bolivar Buckner, the notorious rebel general, of Fort Donelson fame. He was promoted to a brevet second lieutenancy in the and on the 18th of June, 1846, received his con full second lieutenant in the same regiment. He served gallantly in the Moxican war, and in August, 1848, was breveted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious con. duct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, his bre vet dating from August 20, 1847. During the years 1848 and 1849 he filled the position of regimenta quartermaster, after which he became regimental adjutant of the Sixth United States infantry. In January, 1853, he was promoted to a full first lieutenancy and on the 7th of November, 1855, was appointed an assistant quartermaster in the Quartermaster General's Department, with the rank of |captain. This position h held at the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, and still holds that rank in the regular army of the United States. On the 23d of September, 1861, he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, and ordered to report to Gen. McClellan. He has been since his ap pointment entirely in the Army of the Potomac, and he brigade formed part of the force that occupied Lewins ville on the 9th of October, 1861. He has also been en gaged in several grand reconnoiseances, which have generally been attended with success. The manner with which he advanced, attacked and captured the redoubts of the rebels at Williamsburg has morited and obtain from Gen. McClellan special mention and praise. Gen Hancock is much liked by his command, and his acquaint ances speak of him as being a perfect gentleman in his

manner and a pleasant companion.

Sketch of General Hooker.

Brigadier General and Acting Major General Joseph Hooker, commanding one of the divisions under Genera McClellan, is a native of Massachusetts, from which State he was appointed a cadet to West Point Military Academy in 1833. He graduated on the 30th of June 1837, standing No. 29 in a class of fifty members, among whom were Generals Benham. Arnold, T. Williams French, Sedgwick, Bates, Todd and others of the Union army; Braxton Bragg, W. W. Mackall, J. A. Early and other noted rebel officers. On the 1st of July, 1837, he was promoted to the second lieutenancy of the First United States artillery, and on the 1st of November, 1838, was further promoted to a first lieutenancy in the same regi ment. From July 1 to October 3, 1841, he was the adju tant of the Military Academy at West Point, of his regiment. He served with distinction in Mexico, and was Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General Hamer. He was in May, 1847, breveted captain or gallant conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey which took place on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of Sep tember, 1846. His brevet bore the last mention He was appointed on the staff as Assistant Adjutant General, with the brevet rank of captain, on the 3d of March. 1847: and in March, 1849, was further breveted major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the affair a the National Bridge, Mexico—his brevet dating from June 11, 1847. In the same month he received anothe rious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec. This breve bore date September 13, 1847. On the 29th of October 1848, he was appointed a captain of the First artillery and on the same day vacated his regimental commission retaining his position in the Adjutant General's Depart ment, with brevet of lieutenant colonel. On the 21st of February, 1853, he resigned from the army and went to California, where he retired into private life. The rebe lion, however, brought him from his privacy, and he was recalled to the East; and on the 17th of May, 1861. was commissioned as brigadier general of volum teers—his appointment being accredited to the instructions from General Dix, but afterward was appointed to a separate command under General McClellan. He then proceeded to reorganize the two dis-turbed counties of Maryland—George and Charles—and succeeded admirably, entirely re-occupying those cour ties and disarming the secessionists, without loss of life. His division at this time took military possession of the northern and eastern shores or left bank of the Potemac river, and several spirited excursions were made by por tions of his command in the neighborhood of Budd's Ferry, Port Tobacco, &c., to the opposite Virginia shore. A portion of these troops recently crossed the Potomac and took possession of the batteries which had block aded the river for some time previous, and having effectu ally removed these obstructions, and advanced a short distance into the interior, were finally withdrawn, and transferred to the immediate command of Gen. McCiellar on the peninsula. They have now vigorously gone int the fight, and the New York troops under his

THE NEWS FROM NEWPORT'S NEWS.

Our Newport's News Correspondence. Newvort's Naws, Va., May 4, 1862.

Descriters from the Rebel Schooner Beauregard...Some

will not be behind their fellow patriots from other State

the New York Fire Zouaves Go Across the River an Burn a Small Coal Schooner-Contraband Fugitives-Great Pante In and Around Norfolk-A Negro Goe Across from Here and Brings His Wife and Child Over-Reappearance of the Merriman, de de This morning, a little after one o'clock, three whit,

nen, belonging to a rebel schooner, crossed the river row boat and came to our lines to claim protection Captain Hagadern, of the Eleventh New York Volunteers commander of the outside pickets, received them kindly and directly reported the case to headquarters. It appear that these three men—one an Irishman, the second one a New Jersey man, and the third one a North Carolina the Edward Everett) which was on its way to Norfoll with a cargo of 2,090 bushels of coal for the Merriman They availed themselves of this their frat opportunit to return to the people with whom they sympathized and advised us to cross the river and endeavor to bring the schooler over to our side. One of the Cumberland's brate, of which we have a number lying on the beach was at once manned by a dozen "fire boys," and in at hour's time they had reached the robel shore. On arriving there they found to their dismay that the captain the schooner had brought her safely within the range of the guns of the Day's Point battery, and they next turned their attention to another little schooner, lying at a more reasonable distance from the battery, and as it was out of the question to bring her acro ss, the rive

being too shallow in the centre, and the wind having en of 1,200 bushels of coal, likewise destined for the Mer rimac. If we had had a single gunboat here we could

easily have brought both schooners across.

The Irishman, who seemed to be the most intelligent of the lot, informed us that the rebel forces at Junestown and Mulberry Island were evacuating the fortifications with all possible despatch, and that the greatest onsternation seemed to exist everywhere. On asking an officer at Mulberry Island for the reason of their leaving he said:-"We have orders to harry up or we run the risk of being taken prisoners, all f us." The gunboats Jamestown, Yorktown, Beaufort and Teazer were lying between Mulberry and Hog Islands, in sight of the inlet to Elizabeth river. Up to the present writing (ten o'clock, evening) the coal schooner is still ourning brightly; and it is not likely that the Merrimac will have much good of that cargo.

Anumber of negroes have come across the river during the last two or three days, most of them from the neigh-borhood of Smithfield. They report that place and most f the batteries on the creeks and on James, river shore as almost entirely descried by the military. The people are in a perfect panie, fearing an attack from General Burnside on one side, and from the navy on this side. The fall of New Orleans has created the greatest consternation, and immediately on the receipt of the news sugar rose ten cents a pound. It seems generally conceded that a comparatively small Union force, with the assistance of the navy could now secure the possession of Norfolk, while

The servant of the writer, a very intelligent free negro by the name of George Washington, went across to the rebel shore last evening for the purpose of bring-ing over his wife and child, who were living in a house ear the water, and who had been treated with great severity by their master ever since George has '-secoded.' The expedition was a perfect success, and the man brought not only his own family across, bub induced some tweive others to go with him. When it is remembered that the slaveholders tell the negroes the greatest falsehoods in regard to our treatment of them, such as this, that we shoot all the old men when they arrive here, and sell the young ones to Cuba to pay for the expenses of the war. It is easily seen that this expedition will bear important results. It will at least have the effect to make the negroes unwilling to fight against us, as they have been compelled to do at Manassas and Yorktown. George left a few lines at the house of his wife's late master, stating that he had been there, and regretting that he could not have the pleasure to pay his respects in person. He assured him, however, that he was very well off at Newport's News, and that the Yankees were not such a hard sot of barbarians after all. George passed three different picket guards, all of whom were sleeping as soundly as if the "con was a foregone cor

was a foregone conclusion.

The news of Yorktown having fallen into our hands was received a little after eight o'clock this morning and as it was announced to the men it was received with the wildest exclamations of delight. Our only regret, amidst this shower of good news which the last week has brought us, is that we are not permitted to have an active part in the work. After a quiet camp life of some ten months, only broken by the late exploits of the Merrimac, it is not unnatural that the soldiers long for a change. Our longing eyes are ever turned towards Nor rolk, and if we can get a single chance at her we will pay off the balance due on the Merrimac account since the 8th of March.

The appearance of the Merrimac outside of Craney Island this afternoon hardly created any excitement at to do, she will have a proper reception; and, bearies, the impression prevailing here is that something or other must be the matter with her, as Commodore Tatnal¹ would not likely have refused to obey orders if be had had any confidence in her powers of speed and endurance. She came out from Elizabeth river about one o'clock, steamed quietly up to Sewall's Point, and rem for some three hours and a half, after which she steamed just as quietly back again. Signalizing was going on all the time from her deck to the station at Craney lained.

THE NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTHESS MONROE, May 5, 1862. Yorktown about five o'clock, bringing the French Min-ister; also Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. On Sunday morning General McClellan signalized to the live gunboats lying below Yorktown the fact of the evacuation, with instructions to proceed up the river to West Point and remove all the obstructions in their way. Quite a fleet of steamers and vessels loaded with troops were discovered in the distance, and a pursuit was commenced, resulting in the capture of some of them, while others were run ashore and fired by those on board, who escaped to the woods. It is said that by three o'clock in the afternoon the gunboats had reached West Point, at the head of navigation, nearly thirty miles above Yorktown, frequently shelling parties of the Sanking that portion of the retreating army that was moving towards West Point to take the railroad to

Immediately in the wake of the gunboats followed a long line of river steamers, loaded with troops, carrying General Franklin's division, with from fifteen to twenty thousand men. These troops reached Yorktown during

from the gunboats. It is proposed to land them at West Point, if the report of the gunboats is favorable. One of the gunboats which went up York river on Sunday morning has returned. She that she found the river unobstructed; that our gunboats had reached West Point, and that a force had been landed and a bridge on the road to Richmond destroyed. Seve-ral robel transports were overtaken going up the river, some of which were run ashore, those on board escaping, and were burned, while others had been captured.

The latest reports say that General McCleilan is with the advance of the army, and supposed to be before Williamsburg, in which direction there has been brisk Among the prisoners taken at Yorktown is the Chief

of Engineers of General Johnston's staff, who states that the whole rebel army at Yorktown amounted to 85,000 men. He gives a most deplorable account of the condition of the army, and says that they will be unable to make a stand anywhere this side of Richmond. The retreat commenced before daylight on Saturday morning, and he doubts not that the advance was twenty miles distant at the time the last gun was fired from Yorktown

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence FORTRESS MONROE, May 5, 1862. Enthusiasm at the Capture of York own-The Rebel Arms Demoralized—Its Causes—Socresion on Its Last Legs— Arrest of an Alleged Military Traitor—He is Put in Reconnoissance, de.

The enthusiasm among the soldiers here when they

earned the news of the evacuation of Yorktown was in social knots, and as the particulars of the event were brought to them they discussed the matter, revolving it in all its phases, prognosticating its probable results, and all concurring that McClellan's engineering and stra-tegy paralyzed the rebel army. Yorktown is ours; the whole of the line of rebel intrenchments, con structed by the best skill of their engineers, requiring the services of two thousand negroes for nearly one year, a large number of heavy guns and a coun number of shot and shell, all fell into the hands of our army without a blow being struck to gain them. The enemy fied terror stricken from their camps, leaving large quantities of steres behind them. So hasty was the retreat of the rear guard of the rebels that they did not stop to take their breakfast from the fire, leaving their savory dishes to be eaten by loyal Union troops What a change! One week ago the Richmond papers what a change: One week ago the Richmond papers were bestowing peans of praise upon their generals for the skillful manner in which they had rendered the march of Yankes troops up the peninsula to Richmond an impossibility; and they premised a sure victory to the rebel arms whenever McClelian's army should attack them. Nothing short of victory on the historic plains of Yorktown over the Yankees would suit them, and this was so near its culmination that the hair brained editors of the rebel sheets could read victory for their side in the of the receivance has for human hopes; also for the ethe-background. Alas! for human hopes; also for the ethe-rai nature of rebel promises; in one short week after the rebel shoets were bolstering up their deluded readers? minds with hopes of a great victory-prestol and we find the enemy not only skulking away from their sup-posed invaluerable fortifications of Yorktown, but also from Corinth. What excuse now can the rebel leaders give for their waning cause! Strategy, I suppose. They still assure their myrmidoms that they are drawing us into a net. like the net David's enemies cot for him they will be caught in it themselves. Never and the rebei press utter a truer saying than that which they yet

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.